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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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NINTH ANNUAL REGISTER

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PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

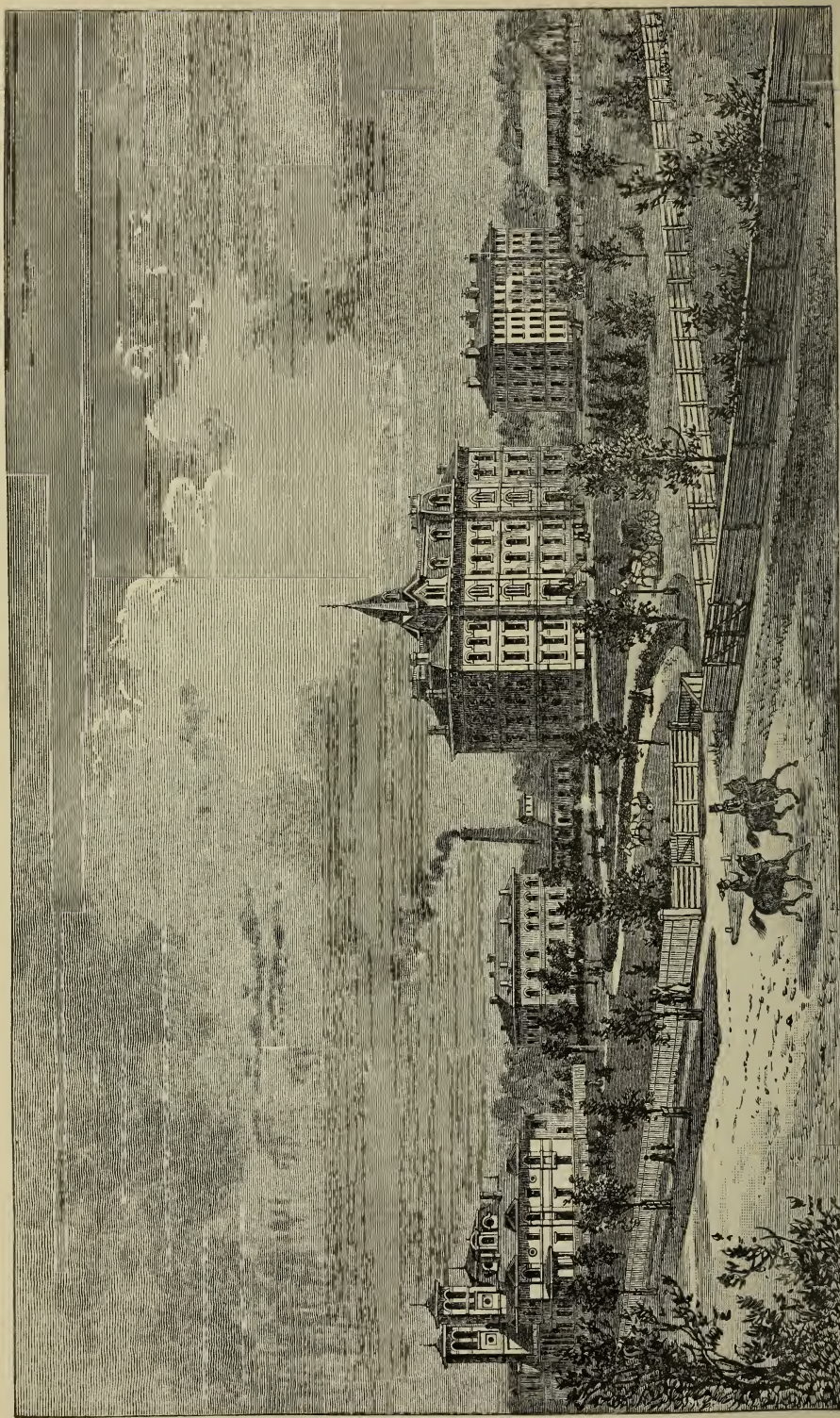
LAFAYETTE, IND.

1882-83.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, PRINTER AND BINDER,

1883.



Military Hall.

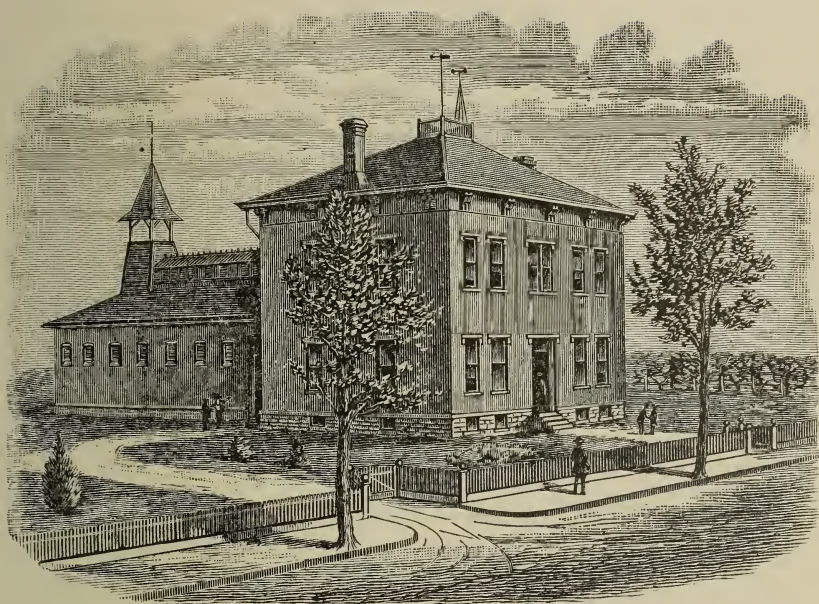
Men's Dormitory.

University Hall.

Engine House.
Laboratory.
Mechanics' Shop.

Ladies' Hall.
Boarding House.
Industrial Art Hall.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY. LAFAYETTE, IND.



AGRICULTURAL HALL.

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THE
NINTH ANNUAL REGISTER
OF
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

LAFAYETTE, IND.

1882-'83.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

1883.

REPLY TO THE

REPLY TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF	RICHMOND.
JOHN S. WILLIAMS	LAFAYETTE.
WILLIAM H. RAGAN	CLAYTON.
CHARLES R. PEDDLE	TERRE HAUTE.
ALFRED P. EDGERTON	FORT WAYNE
SAMUEL HARGROVE	UNION.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF	PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. STEIN	SECRETARY.
MARTIN L. PEIRCE	TREASURER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. STEIN.	

FARM COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,	SAMUEL HARGROVE,
WILLIAM H. RAGAN.	

COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

WILLIAM H. RAGAN,	JOSEPH C. RATLIFF,
SAMUEL HARGROVE.	

COMMITTEE ON MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES R. PEDDLE,	ALFRED P. EDGERTON.
JOSEPH C. RATLIFF.	

FACULTY.

EMERSON E. WHITE, A. M., LL. D., PRESIDENT
Professor of Psychology and Political Economy.

HARVEY W. WILEY, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and State Chemist.

DAVID G. HERRON, A. M., PH. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

LANGDON S. THOMPSON,
Professor of Industrial Art, and Secretary of Faculty.

JOHN A. MAXWELL, A. M.,
Professor of English and History.

CHARLES R. BARNES, A. M.,
Professor of Botany, Zoology, and Geology.

WILLIAM F. M. GOSS,
Instructor in Mechanics.

WILLIAM C. LATTA, B. S.,
Instructor in Agriculture and Horticulture, and Farm Superintendent.

ANNIE S. PECK, A. M.,
Instructor in Latin and Elocution.

LIEUT. W. R. HAMILTON, U. S. A.,
Instructor in Engineering and Military Tactics.

EDWARD E. SMITH, A. B., B. S.,
Principal of the University Academy.

EDNA D. BAKER,
Instructor in Academy, and Matron of Ladies' Hall.

MOSES C. STEVENS,
Registrar and Librarian.

ASSISTANTS.

WALTER H. PETERS, B. S., '82,
Assistant Chemist.

JESSIE F. THOMPSON, B. S., '81,
Assistant Instructor in Drawing.

EMORY CALVIN WHITE,
Academy Instructor in Book-Keeping.

EMPLOYEES.

N. J. BROWN,
Engineer and Superintendent of Buildings.

R. S. ELLIOTT,
Horticulturist and Gardener.

H. S. HACKSTAFF,
Foreman of Experimental Station.

WILLIAM O. FRITZ, B. S.,
Foreman of the Farm.

STUDENTS.

I. COLLEGE.

POST GRADUATES.

CARRIE HENDERSON, B. S., '80	Lafayette.
WALTER H. PETERS, B. S., '82	Lafayette.
JESSIE F. THOMPSON, B. S., '81	Lafayette

SENIOR CLASS.

KATE LUVENIA BISHOP S*	Peru.
FRANK VINCENT BROADBENT S	Marion.
CARRIE AVANELLE CORY S	Chauncey.
ELROY A. DILLON M	Danville.
ANNA LAURA FOSTER S	Otterbein.
CHARLES HASKEL HENDERSON S	Lafayette, (P. O.)
HARRY G. LUTZ M	Lafayette, (Wea.)
WALTER STEVENS RATLIFF A & S	Richmond.
OTIS S. ROBERTS A & S	Oxford.
IDA VIRGINIA SMITH S	Lafayette.
LURA LOUISE THOMPSON S	Lafayette.
GEORGE KING THROCKMORTON S	Romney.
JAMES MILO WAUGH A & S	Colfax.
EMORY CALVIN WHITE S	Allegan, Mich.
WILLIAM EDWARD WHITE S	Oxford.

*Students in the Scientific Course are designated by S; in the Agricultural Course by A; in the Mechanical Course by M; and the Industrial Art Course [new] by I.

JUNIOR CLASS.

BENJAMIN LINDSAY BLAIR	S	Avon.
ROSE WILLIAMS FOSTER	S	Otterbein.
CHARLES DENMAN KEYES	S	Peru.
FLORA JANE LUTZ	S	Lafayette, (Wea.)
GEORGE WASHINGTON MCCOY	S	Lovely Dale.
ALBERT BROWN PORTER	S	Indianapolis.
WALTER QUICK	A	Columbus.
HARRY ELISHA RANK	S	Chauncey.
JOHN FREEMAN RITTENHOUSE	M	Liberty Mills.
EDWARD JUDSON ROBERTS	S	Oxford.
ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER	S	Chauncey.
HATTIE SHEETZ VAN NATTA	S	Fowler.
FANNY BENNETT LUTZ	S	Lafayette, (Wea.)

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

GEORGE CHENEY	S	Moran.
PERRY DAVIS CREAGER	S	Portland.
WILLIAM ARTHUR FANKBONER	S	Marion.
PHILIP SHERIDAN FITZGERALD	M	Rushville.
ELI KANE HOOBER	S	Springport.
WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD LINGLE, JR	A	Lafayette.
EFFA LUTZ	S	Lafayette, (Wea.)
J. D. MOOR	A	Elizabethtown.
CHARLES RATLIFF	M	Spiceland.
MARY ELLIOTT SLEEPER	S	Lafayette, (Wea.)
ELLA MAY STOCKTON	S	Chauncey.
MARSHALL THATCHER	A	Chauncey.
HOWARD VANDERBILT	S	Lafayette.
CHARLES HEATH VINTON	S	Lafayette.
HENRY VINTON	S	Lafayette.
HENRY MARTYN WHISTLER	M	Rich Valley.
SALLIE ANN WINSTON	S	Farmers' Institute.
MAUDE RICHMOND HENDERSON	S	Lafayette.
EDWARD NEWTON RESER	S	Lafayette, (P. O.)
EDWARD TAYLOR	S	Taylor's Station.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

ANNIE EMBREE BAKER	S . . .	Stockwell.
BESSIE BAKER	S . . .	Stockwell.
FERNANDO BRIER	S . . .	Pine Village.
MICHAEL STEELE BRIGHT	M . . .	Madison.
JAMES FRANKLIN BRUFF	M . . .	Lafayette.
JOHN BAKER CLARK	S . . .	Colfax.
SELAR ARTHUR DOUGLASS	S . . .	Patriot.
ORLOFF FIELD DRAGOO	S . . .	Macedonia.
CORA ELLIS FRANKLIN	S . . .	Chauncey.
DWIGHT FURNESS	M . . .	Furnessville.
ALBERT GILBERT HOFFMAN	S . . .	Valparaiso.
MARY KATHARINA HOLLINGSWORTH	S . . .	Wea Plains.
ARTHUR KING	M . . .	Avilla.
ANNA EDITH MAGOVERN	S . . .	Chauncey.
EDWIN MALOTT	M . . .	Bedford.
SCOTT MEAD	M . . .	Patriot.
JAMES MALCOLM MILLER	S . . .	Marshfield.
MARY FLORENCE MURDOCK	S . . .	Lafayette, (Wea.)
DELL NEFF	S . . .	Logansport.
JAMES BRENT PATTON	S . . .	Greensburg.
LULU PERKINS	S . . .	Chauncey.
GORRELL QUICK	A . . .	Columbus.
SALLIE RAREY	S . . .	South Raub.
CHESTER READ	S . . .	Chauncey.
GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS	S . . .	Raub.
CLARENCE SNELL	S . . .	Onward.
JOSEPH SWEARINGEN	M . . .	Blountsville.
BENNETT TAYLOR	S . . .	Taylor's Station.
MARY MARGARET VAN NATTA	S . . .	Fowler.
SARAH ALICE VAN NATTA	S . . .	Fowler.
SAMUEL TURNER VIRDEN	A . . .	Monticello.
KATE WENTZ	S . . .	Indianapolis.
JESSE WINSTANDLEY	M . . .	Bedford.
WILLIAM BENTON BUNKER	S . . .	Lewisville.
ACHSAH ANNAH COX	S . . .	Elizabethtown.
WILLARD BARGIS ELLWOOD	S . . .	Richmond.
JOHN GODFREY SAMPLE	S . . .	Lafayette.

IRREGULAR.

FLORA MAY CHIZUM	Chauncey.
GEORGE CHARLES HANKS	Lafayette.

II. SPECIAL STUDENTS.

N. B.—The special students named below include (1) students taking special courses only, and (2) students taking a special course in addition to one of the regular courses.

I. PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

GEORGE CHENEY	Moran.
BLANCHE W. BROWN	Lafayette.
MRS. ADA B. FALLEY	Lafayette.
MAUDE R. HENDERSON	Lafayette.
MRS. FRANK J. REED	Lafayette.
MRS. CHARLES H. WALLACE	Lafayette.

N. B.—The number of students taking Mechanics as a part of the regular courses was 17.

II. INDUSTRIAL ART.

MRS. ANNA C. BROCKENBROUGH	Lafayette.
BLANCHE W. BROWN	Lafayette.
MRS. ALICE WHITE DEVOL	Lafayette.
CHARLES HENRY ELDRIDGE	Lafayette.
MRS. ADA B. FALLEY	Lafayette.
ALICE GLANDON	Lafayette.
VALENTINE HAUSEN	Lafayette.
ROBERT H. McMULLEN	Linwood.
FRANK W. MOORE	Lafayette.
MRS. FRANK J. REED	Lafayette.
MRS. W. F. STILLWELL	Lafayette.

INDUSTRIAL ART—Continued.

LURA L. THOMPSON	Lafayette.
JESSIE F. THOMPSON	Lafayette.
MATTIE L. VANATTA	Lafayette.
MRS. CHARLES H. WALLACE	Lafayette.

N. B.—The number of college students taking Industrial Art as a part of the regular courses, was 48.

III. CHEMISTRY.

CHARLES E. AVERY	Lafayette.
JOHN J. BUSJAHN	Logansport.
FRANK V. BROADBENT.	Marion.
GEORGE K. THROCKMORTON	Romney.
WALTER H. PETERS.	Lafayette.

N. B.—The number of students taking Chemistry as a part of the regular courses, was 12.

IV. BOTANY.

KATE L. BISHOP	Peru.
ROSE W. FOSTER	Otterbein.
WALTER H. PETERS.	Lafayette.
WALTER J. QUICK	Columbus.
IDA V. SMITH.	Lafayette.
JAMES M. WAUGH.	Colfax.

N. B.—The number of students taking Botany as a part of the regular courses, was 23.

V. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

ELROY A. DILLON	Danville.
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III. THE ACADEMY.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

JOHN ALLEN BRINGHAM	Chauncey.
ROSE HATTIE CAMPBELL	Burton.
JENNIE N. CHENOWETH	Wea.
FRED COLTON COMSTOCK	Lafayette.
LORA MABEL COX	Chauncey.
JOHN EDWARD DYAR	Kokomo.
FRED DORR FALLEY	Lafayette.
ELMER CURTIS GREGG	Rockfield.
BENJAMIN LOOKER HARVEY	Lafayette.
HILTON HAYDEN	Sherburneville, Ill.
NONA HUNT	Elston.
LEWIS BURT JACKSON	Lafayette.
JAMES ALLEN LILLY	Patton.
ROBERT HEATH McMULLEN	Lynnwood.
FRANK WATROUS MORSE	Lafayette.
ANNA KELLEY O'NEALL	Wea.
RICHARD HENRY PEIRCE	Lafayette.
LIDA ADELL PIERCE	Chauncey.
AUSTIN TUNIS QUICK	Columbus.
EDWIN SILAS RITTENHOUSE	Liberty Mills.
FLORA FANNIE ROBERTS	Chauncey.
WILLIAM FRANKLIN ROMINE	Stone Bluffs.
MAY SAMMONS	Burton.
CARLTON HOOPER SARGENT	Logansport.
BECCA HUNT SICKLER	Otterbein.
BERNARD GILBERT SMITH	Lafayette.
CHARLES SPENCER	Monticello.
SARAH IRMA STEVENSON	Terre Haute.
ANNA MAUDE STEWART	Romney.
HENRY NEVILLE THROCKMORTON	Lafayette.
LILLIAN ELIZABETH TITUS	Peru.
SARAH COLUMBIA VAN NATTA	Otterbein.
CARRIE ELIZABETH VAN NATTA	Otterbein.
NELLIE WILSON WALLACE	Lafayette.
MATTIE ADELAIDE WILLIAMSON	Rockfield.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

MARTIN ANDERSON ADAMS	Jeffersonville.
MARY LENA BOWEN	Chauncey.
BUTLER BRIGHT	Rainsville.
SAMUEL CHAPMAN	Richmond.
HARRY THOMAS CORY	Chauncey.
GRACE MAUDE CRIST	Burton.
FLORENCE PETRINELLA DONELLY	Lafayette.
GEORGE NELSON DUZAN	Zionsville.
EDWARD EUGENE FALLEY	Lafayette.
DORA KATHERINE FEELEY	Lafayette.
HARRY MACY FELIX	Lynnwood.
SALLIE AYERS FORD	Lafayette.
WILLIAM HENRY HANN	Peru.
JOSEPH CASHES HARRIS	Pilot Grove.
MICAH MARCUS HARRIS	Pilot Grove.
OLIVER ALLEN HARLOW	Wesley.
JOSEPH HALL HOLLOWAY	Green Hill.
CALEB BALES JACKSON	Dana.
JULES WALTON JOUVENAT	Crown Point.
CLARK BYRON JOHNSON	Octagon.
FRANK KELLOGG	Lynnwood.
FRANK BURR KRIMBILL	Crown Point.
HARRY LUTHER	Crown Point.
NELLIE GEORGINA McGRATH	Lafayette.
RUFUS SANDFORD MOORE	Clarksburg.
JENNIE ISABEL PICKEN	Glen Hall.
JOHN SEWARD	Hope.
JOSEPH CHARLTON SMITH	Queensville.
ALBERT MALCOLM STEWART	Indianapolis.
EUGENE LORAN TITUS	Peru.
ELEANOR WALLACE	Wea.
LYDIA CAROLINE WEYHER	Chauncey.
ORVILLE GRANT WHITE	Allegan, Michigan.
CHARLES ELMER WILKINSON	Raub.

IRREGULAR STUDENTS.

NELLIE ANDERSON	Lafayette.
DELLA ANSON	Battle Ground.
ALPHA BIRT	Montmorenci.
ABBIE BLICKENSTAFF	Stockwell.
BUELL BROWN	Mooney.
RETTIE BROWN	Clear Spring.
FRANK JOSEPH BUCHERT	Weisburg.
EMMA STELLA CAMPBELL	South Raub.
ACHSAH ANNAH COX	Elizabethtown.
WILLIAM MELVILLE EARL	Wea.
GUSTA MINNIE FELBAUM	Dayton.
ADDIE MARIE FINCH	Templeton.
GEORGE CHARLES HANKS	Lafayette.
ENTHA MAY HARMAN	Lafayette.
MRS. JOHN P. HART	Chauncey.
BENJAMIN SHERWOOD HAYWOOD	Lafayette.
ALTA FLORENCE HOWARD	Stockwell.
HORACE BIDDLE HUBBARD	Peru.
DAVID CHARLES JACKSON	Wolcott.
FRANCIS EMME JAKES	Otterbein.
MARY DRESSER JONES	Lafayette.
CHARLES FREMONT MATHER	Montmorenci.
EDWARD HAMILTON MARTIN	Lafayette.
ADDIE McCOMBS	Lafayette.
GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEN	Elston.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MILLS	Portland.
ZULA ZONG MULLEN	Lafayette.
CARRA MUNGER	Lafayette.
IDA OWEN	Lafayette.
ELLA PETERSON	Lafayette.
NANNIE PIPPIN	Dayton.
FLORA PIPPIN	Dayton.
JOHN CORNELIUS QUICK	Harrison.
EDWARD NEWTON RESER	Wea.
LUCY ROBERTSON	Wea.
ROBERT DAVIDSON ROBINSON	Burton.
JENNIE ROSBOROUGH	Lafayette.

IRREGULAR STUDENTS—Continued.

MARY EMMA ROYAL	Conroe.
DANIEL EDWARD STORMS	Stockwell.
OLLIE USHER	Stockwell.
ALICE JOSEPHINE WARNOCK	Chauncey.
MARY WEAVER	West Point.
LULA PENN WEAVER	Lafayette.
JOHN WILLIAM WHALEN	Lafayette.
FRED MARION WHITE	Otterbein.
LILA FLORENCE WIDENER	Transitville.

SUMMARY.

COLLEGE.

Post Graduates	3	
Seniors	15	
Juniors	13	
Sophomores	20	
Freshmen	37	
Irregular	2	
	—	90

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Mechanics	6	
Industrial Art	15	
Chemistry	5	
Botany	6	
Mechanical Engineering	1	
	—	33

ACADEMY.

Second year	35	
First year	34	
Irregular	46	
	—	115
Total		238
Students twice entered (deducted)		19
Total number of different students		219

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Names of counties represented by one or more students:

Bartholomew,	Hendricks,	Montgomery,
Benton,	Henry,	Newton,
Boone,	Howard,	Noble,
Carroll,	Jackson,	Porter,
Cass,	Jay,	Rush,
Clark,	Jennings,	Switzerland,
Clinton,	Jefferson,	Tippecanoe,
Dearborn,	Knox,	Vigo,
Decatur,	Lake,	Wabash,
Delaware,	Lawrence	Warren,
Fountain,	Marion,	Wayne,
Grant,	Miami,	White.
Hancock,		
		Total 37

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PURDUE CADETS.

OFFICERS.

Captain	JAMES M. WAUGH.
First Lieutenant	GEORGE W. MCCOY.
Second Lieutenant	PERRY D. CREAGER.
First Sergeant	JOHN B. CLARK.
Second Sergeant	WILLIAM F. ROMINE.
Third Sergeant	CHARLES H. ELDRIDGE.
First Corporal	WILLIAM A. FANKBONER.
Second Corporal	ELI K. HOOPER.

PRIVATES.

M. A. ADAMS.	C. B. JACKSON.
F. BRIER.	C. B. JOHNSON.
BUELL BROWN.	F. B. KRIMVILLE.
H. F. CORY.	J. A. LILLY.
G. N. DUZAN.	H. LUTHER.
O. F. DRAGOO.	J. B. PATTON.
J. E. DYER.	A. F. QUICK.
H. M. FELIX.	C. H. SARGENT.
DWIGHT FURNESS.	CHARLES SPENCER.
J. H. HOLLOWAY.	A. M. STEWART.
A. G. HOFFMAN.	J. M. WINSTANDLY.

ALUMNI.

1875.

John Bradford Harper, B. S., Indianapolis.

1876.

Charles John Bohrer, B. S.; A. C., 1877; Lafayette.

1877.

Franklin Pierce Clark, B. S.; A. C., 1878; Baltimore, O.

William King Eldridge, B. S.; C. E., 1878; Lafayette.

1878.

Jesse Harvey Blair, B. S.; LL. B., I. L. S., 1883; Indianapolis.

Eulora Miller, B. S., Lafayette.

Daniel William Noble, B. S., Indianapolis.

John Crothers Vanatta, B. S., Kentland.

1879.

Nettie Derexa Morey, B. S., Chicago.

Guilford Lawson Spencer, B. S., A. C.; M. S., Mich. U.,
1882; Lafayette.

1880.

James Nelson Bartholomew, B. S.; M. D., M. C. O., 1882;
San Alamos, California.

Margaret Jane Erisman, B. S., Lafayette.

Annie Henderson, B. S., Lafayette.

Carrie Henderson, B. S., Lafayette.

*Lewis Owens, B. S., Chalmers.

Worth Reed, B. S., Baltimore, Md.

Lilian Gray Smith, B. S., Lafayette.

* Died March, 1881.

1881.

Mamie Emma Fraser, B. S., Terre Haute.
John Martin McBrown, B. S., Hillsboro.
William Buchanan Sinclair, B. S., San Pierre.
Eva Wilson Smith, B. S., Lafayette.
Jennie Florence Thompson, B. S., Lafayette.
Albert King Warren, B. S., Lebanon.
Thomas Perkins Weir, B. S., Muncie.
William Emerson White, B. S., Lafayette.

1882.

Philip Dodridge Alexander, B. S., Mount Vernon.
Henry Abraham Beck, B. S., Traders' Point.
Maggie Janet Chapman, B. S., Topeka, Kansas.
William Edgar Driscoll, B. S., Muncie.
Elwood Mead, B. S., Fort Collins, Colorado.
Walter Henry Peters, B. S., Lafayette.
Edward Ewing Sickler, B. S., Indianapolis.
Edward Sabin White, B. S., Lafayette.
Henry Augustus Huston, A. C. ; A. B. Bow., 1878 ; Lafayette.
Charles A. Crampton, A. C. ; Ph. C., Mich. U., 1882 ; Moline, Illinois.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY is a college of Science, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts. It embraces three departments, designated as follows:

- I. *The College.*
- II. *Special Schools.*
- III. *The Academy.*

The aim and scope of these departments are indicated below. They are open to students of both sexes.

I. THE COLLEGE.

The College provides four general courses of study—

The Agricultural Course,

The Mechanical Course,

The Industrial Art Course,

The Science Course.

These four courses are so arranged that they include, with few exceptions,* the same instruction in general science, mathematics, English, history, political and mental science, and industrial drawing. In addition to these branches, common to the four courses, the Agricultural Course adds four years of daily instruction and practice in agriculture and horticulture; the Mechanical Course, two years of daily instruction in mechanics and shop work, the latter two hours daily, and two years of mechanical engineering; the Industrial Art Course, four years of instruction and training in industrial art; and the Science Course, three years in laboratory work, two hours daily, in the natural and physical sciences.

Each of the courses now requires an average of two hours daily of *hand work*, including laboratory practice, shop work, field work, etc.

The courses are as follows:

*The Agricultural Course omits Junior and Senior mathematics; the Mechanical Course the natural-history sciences and English literature; and the Industrial Art Course zoology, and laboratory work in chemistry.

I. AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.	Agriculture, 22 w. Horticulture, 6 w.	Biology, 16 w. 2 h. Botany, 22 w. 2 h.	Geometry, 30 w. Algebra, 8 w.	English Composition, 19 w. Rhetoric, 19 w.
SOPHOMORE YEAR.	Agriculture, 22 w. Horticulture, 16 w.	Zoology, 19 w. 2 h. Physics, 19 w.	Higher Algebra, 16 w. Trigonometry, 12 w. Surveying, 10 w.	English Orthoepy, 10 w. English Literature, 28 w.
JUNIOR YEAR.	Landscape Gardening, 6 w. Agriculture, 32 w.	Chemistry, 2 h., with Laboratory Work.	Entomology, 12 w. Meteorology, 12 w.	Drawing, 16 w. General History, 22 w.
SENIOR YEAR.	Agriculture, 24 w. Rural Law, 10 w.	Higher Physiology, 16 w. Geology, 19 w.	Agricultural Chemistry, 16 w.	Political Economy } 18 w. U. S. Constitution } Psychology, 16 w.

Military Tactics, in Junior and Senior years, two drills a week.

II. MECHANICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.	Mechanics, (Instruction and Drawing.)	Shop Work, 2 h.	Geometry, 30 w. Algebra, 8 w.	English Composition, 19 w. Rhetoric, 19 w.
SOPHOMORE YEAR.	Mechanics, (Instruction and Drawing.)	Shop Work, 2 h.	Higher Algebra, 16 w. Trigonometry, 12 w. Surveying, 10 w.	English Orthoepy, etc., 19 w. Physics, 19 w.
JUNIOR YEAR.	Principles of Mechanism, 12 w Strength of Materials, Con- struction, Mill Work, etc., 26 w	Descriptive Geometry, 22 w. Stereotomy, 16 w.	Analytics, 18 w. Calculus, 20 w.	Chemistry, 2 h., with Laboratory Work.
SENIOR YEAR.	Mill Work and Machinery, 10 w Thermodynamics, 12 w. Prime Movers, 16 w.	Analytical Mechanics, 18 w. Practice, 16 w.	Astronomy, 18 w. Higher Physics, 16 w.	Political Economy } 18 w. U. S. Constitution } Psychology, 16 w.

Military Tactics, in Junior and Senior years, two drills a week.

III. INDUSTRIAL ART COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.	Industrial Drawing.	Biology, 16 w. 2 h. Botany, 22 w. 2 h.	Geometry, 30 w. Algebra, 8 w.	English Composition, 19 w. Rhetoric, 19 w.
SOPHOMORE YEAR.	Industrial Art, 2 h.	Drawing, 19 w. Physics, 19 w.	Higher Algebra, 16 w. Trigonometry, 12 w. Surveying, 10 w.	English Orthoeopy, etc., 10 w. English Literature, 28 w.
JUNIOR YEAR.	Industrial Art, 2 h.	Chemistry. (Instruction only.)	Analytics, 18 w. Calculus,* 20 w.	General History.
SENIOR YEAR.	Industrial Art, 2 h.	Physiology, 16 w. Geology, 19 w.	Astronomy, 18 w. Higher Physics, 16 w.	Political Economy, } 18 w. U. S. Constitution, } Psychology, 16 w.

Military Tactics, two drills a week.

N. B. The first year of the Industrial Art and Science courses being the same, students need not determine which of the two courses they will take until the close of the Freshman year.

IV. SCIENCE COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.	Biology, 16 w. 2 h. Botany, 22 w. 2 h.	Industrial Drawing.	Geometry, 30 w. Algebra, 8 w.	English Composition, 19 w. Rhetoric, 19 w.
SOPHOMORE YEAR.	Zoology with Laboratory Work, 19 w. 2 h. Physics, 19 w.	Lab. Work in Biology, 19 w. 2 h.	Higher Algebra, 16 w. Trigonometry, 12 w. Surveying, 10 w.	English Orthoeopy, etc., 10 w. English Literature, 28 w.
JUNIOR YEAR.	Chemistry with Laboratory Work, 2 h.		Analytics, 18 w. Calculus,* 20 w.	General History.
SENIOR YEAR.	Human Physiology, 16 w. Geology, 19 w.	Laboratory Work in Biology, Chemistry, or Physics, 2 h.	Astronomy, 18 w. Higher Physics, 16 w.	Political Economy, } 18 w. U. S. Constitution, } Psychology, 16 w.

Military Tactics, two drills a week.

* Or laboratory work in Botany or Zoology.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION AND WORK.

TIME.	FRESHMAN.	SOPHOMORE.	JUNIOR.	SENIOR.
8 to 9	Geometry, 30 w. Algebra, 8 w.	English Orthoepey, etc., 10 w. English Literature, 28 w.	Mechanical Engineering, 2 h.	Agriculture, 20 w. Rural Law, 10 w.
9 to 10	Drawing, 38 w. Agriculture and Horticulture, 28 w.	Higher Algebra, 15 w. Trigonometry, 12 w. Surveying, 10 w.	General History.	Human Physiology, 15 w. Geology, 20 w. Analytical Mechanics, 1st 19 w.
10 to 10:30	Recess and Chapel Exercises.			
10:30 to 11:30	Mechanics (Instruction and Drawing.)	Zoology, 1st 19 w. 2 h. Laboratory Work in Biology, 2nd 19 w. 2 h. Industrial Art, 2 h.	Analytical Geometry, 18 w. Calculus, 20 w. Agriculture and Horticulture, 38 w.	Political Economy, } 18 w. U. S. Constitution, } Psychology, 16 w.
11:30 to 12:30	English Composition, 19 w. Rhetoric, 19 w.	Mechanics (Instruction.) Agriculture and Horticulture, 2nd 19 w.	Chemistry, 19 w. (Exper. Lectures.)	Astronomy, 18 w. Higher Physics, 16 w.
12:30 to 1:30	Noon Recess.			
1:30 to 2:30	Biology, } 2 h. Botany, }	Physics, 2nd 19 w. Agriculture and Horticulture, 1st 19 w.	Laboratory Work in Chemistry, 2 h.	Laboratory work in Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Indus- trial Art, and Mechanical Engineering.
2:30 to 3:30	Shop Work, 2 h.	Shop Work, 2 h. Field Work, 2 h.	Industrial Art, 2 h.	
3:30 to 4:30	Military Drill two days each week.			

INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The instruction in Agriculture and Horticulture begins with the opening of the Freshman year, and continues, almost without interruption, throughout the course. The aim is to make the Agricultural Course not only practical, thorough, and comprehensive, but, also, to keep the students constantly in close sympathy with agricultural pursuits.

A wide range of topics bearing directly upon agriculture is embraced in this course. Special prominence is given to farm stock. The history and characteristics of different classes and breeds, principles of breeding and feeding, and the causes, symptoms, and preventives of disease among domestic animals, are all dwelt upon. Farm crops, principles of tillage, and crop rotation receive due attention. The principles of farm drainage are fully taught, and the planning and construction of house and field drains, carefully explained and illustrated. As far as practicable, these subjects are taken up at the most favorable time of the year, and in their proper relation to the purely scientific studies of the course.

The work of the class-room is supplemented by field work and out-door instruction during the first and third terms of each year, and by work in the Mechanics' Shop during the second term of the Freshman and Sophomore years. This field and shop work is considered an essential feature of the course. As far as possible, in addition to the field work required of the students, extra labor will be furnished to those who take this course, whenever desired and practicable. A reasonable compensation will be allowed for all field work not instructional; but the rate of wages will depend, in every case, upon the ability and faithfulness of the student. The college campus, experiment field, farm, orchard and nursery afford facilities for training in many kinds of field work, and care will be taken to make this feature of the course profitable to the students.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

The two years' course in Practical Mechanics is arranged to give special prominence to hand training. It provides a systematic course of instruction by which a student may acquire a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of construction, and become familiar with many of the details developed by modern practice. It includes recitations or lectures, mechanical drawing, and shop-work.

These three features depend upon each other and advance hand in hand.

The recitations or lectures lead the way by developing the theoretical action of appliances to be used in the shop, by discussing different forms of construction and different methods of doing work, and by embodying directions for the drawing and shop work. Shelley's "Work-shop Appliances," Holly's Saws," Nicholson's "Treatise on Files," "Building Construction," published by Rivingtons, and Overman's "Moulding and Casting" are used as reference books; Rose's "Pattern Maker's Assistant" and Rose's "Practical Machinist" are used as text books. This instruction shares the time (one hour daily) with mechanical drawing.

The mechanical drawing includes drawing to scale from copies, drawing to scale from rough sketches with dimensions, ink shading, tinting, drawing to scale of actual machines from original sketches, and drawing from data given in the development of screws, cams, and gears. In the shop each student works from his own drawings.

The shop-work (two hours daily) is divided into six branches, as follows: Bench work in wood, ten weeks; machine work in wood, five weeks; pattern making, twelve weeks; vise work in iron, ten weeks; forging, eighteen weeks; and machine work in iron, twenty weeks. The first four branches belong to the Freshman year, the last two to the Sophomore year.

Bench work in wood brings the common carpentering tools into use, and gives practice in planing, sawing, rabbeting, ploughing, mortising, splicing, dovetailing, etc.

Machine work in wood includes circular and scroll sawing, and turning. The turning gives practice with the cutting tools, illustrates the different methods of securing work in the lathe,

and trains the eye to follow in the work the general contour and details given in the drawing.

Pattern making brings into use the knowledge and skill acquired in both the bench-work and wood-turning courses, and gives practice in the specialties of the pattern maker's art. Castings from some of the patterns are used in the vise work and machine courses that follow.

Vise work in iron includes filing, chipping, sawing and scraping, and gives practice in squaring and fitting cast iron, wrought iron, and steel by hand.

Forging includes iron and steel work. In iron forging, practice is given in heating, drawing, upsetting, bending, welding, forming, annealing, case hardening, etc. In steel forging, tool making and tempering constitute the work.

Machine work in iron brings into use the different adjuncts of the machines and gives practice in turning, planing, drilling, slotting, boring, fluting, etc.

Besides the class work in the shops, there is generally an opportunity for those desiring work to add to their experience by making repairs, and in the construction of tools and appliances for the different departments of the institution. For such work students receive compensation.

The Mechanics' Shop is adequately fitted for the above courses.

The course in Practical Mechanics is followed by a thorough course in Mechanical Engineering, continuing through the Junior and Senior years. The course is given in detail on page 43.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

The instruction in Drawing, in the Freshman year, first term, begins with instrumental work. About one hundred problems in geometrical drawing, to be solved by means of the ruler and the compass, are given as lectures from the blackboard. The time required for this is about four weeks. During the rest of the term one hundred and twenty-five or more problems, illustrating the elementary principles of orthographic projection (commonly known as the making of plans, elevations and other "working

drawings”), including the development of surfaces, intersections of surfaces with cutting planes and with each other, and isometric projection are given. The instruction is given from the blackboard.

The second term includes about one hundred problems in linear perspective including parallel, angular, and oblique, showing how to put into perspective the various geometrical forms under given conditions of signs, distance, position with reference to the spectator, and position with reference to both picture and ground planes—given as lectures from the blackboard.

The third term includes free-hand outline drawing from round geometrical models, as cylinders, cones, vases, crockery-ware, and such common objects as illustrate the circle seen obliquely; the drawing of cubes, of square, triangular, and hexagonal prisms, crosses, skeleton cubes, etc.; the drawing of these geometrical solids, above mentioned, *in groups*, and the application of the same to the drawing of irregular objects, as chairs, tables, desks, sofas, and buildings.

During the first term of the Sophomore year, model and object drawing in light and shade will be practiced, using first the crayon and stump, and afterwards, charcoal, sepia, neutral tint, India ink, etc.

The work of the second term embraces instruction in the theory of color. The principles of harmony and contrast are explained and practically applied in water colors. Instruction in botanical analysis and conventionalization of plants for purposes of design, is also given in this term.

In the third term the different styles of historical ornament, ancient, mediæval, and modern, will be explained and examples given, so that students may learn the characteristics of each style.

During the first term of the Junior year the principles of flat or surface ornamentation are studied, and designs for borders, designs for covering flat surfaces of indefinite extent, and designs to fill a geometric space are made by the students. Botanical analysis, conventionalization and historical ornament, as well as harmony of color will receive attention.

At the beginning of the second term clay modeling is taken up. A few geometrical solids are first modeled, followed by architectural ornaments, leaves, flowers, fruits, etc. The students are also taught how to model simple articles of pottery and

decorate them with raised or sculptured ornaments. Also, ornamental tiles are made and decorated while in the green state. These articles are then burned in a kiln belonging to the University, or casts are taken in plaster of Paris.

The time of the third term is also occupied with clay modeling, but the instruction is more advanced.

Wood carving is commenced at the beginning of the Senior year. At first the sharpening and proper use of tools are taught. Then diaper carving, incised carving, and low-relief carving are practiced as skill in the use of implements may permit. Simple pieces of furniture, as wall-pockets, picture frames, easels, music stands, book racks, easy chairs, etc., are made by the students in the mechanics' shop and carved by students in the Industrial Art course.

During the second term students have practice in medium and high relief and in "the round." The principles of decorative art as applied to sculptured ornament, as wood and stone carving, are explained, as well as the realistic and conventional treatment of natural forms as decorative elements.

Throughout the third term methods of enlarging, reducing and repeating patterns, as well as processes of weaving and printing and the manner of adapting designs to different materials, and of adjusting patterns to the size of the blocks or rollers employed, will be explained. Original designs for prints, carpets, lace, wall papers, oil cloths, tiles, chinaware, etc., will also be required in this term.

The instruction throughout the course is given in the form of dictation lectures.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The study of Biology in the Science Course occupies two hours a day for the first two years and one of its divisions (Botany or Zoology) may be elected in the Senior year. The course in elementary Biology (15 w.) aims to bring to the student's personal observation the phenomena of living things and the general laws and principles of life. During the latter part of the year the study is confined to the anatomy and physiology of plants.

Typical plants are dissected; the structure of their organs, both gross and microscopic, is observed, with lectures and experiments upon their special functions. The subjects of food, assimilation and metastasis, growth, fertilization, influence of light and temperature, movements, etc., are treated as nearly as possible in connection with the organs with which they are most intimately associated. During the last six weeks students describe and classify at least fifty species of wild flowers.

In the first half of the Sophomore year the instruction in Biology aims to give the pupil an accurate knowledge of the structure of typical species of the several groups of the animal kingdom. Dissections, commenced in the Freshman year, will be continued with special reference to structure and structural modifications in the different groups. In the last half of the year students taking the Science Course will continue laboratory work in Zoology or Botany, as they may elect, two hours a day.

Students in Biology are recommended to purchase as hand-books:

Elementary Biology, Huxley & Martin;

Lessons and Manual of Botany, Gray;

Botany, Bessey;

Handbook of Invertebrate Zoology, Brooks;

Handbook of Vertebrate Dissection, Martin & Moale;

Manual of Vertebrates, Jordan.

The course in Physiology is intended to give a more detailed knowledge of the functions of the human body than would be possible earlier in the course. Both the anatomy and functions of the nervous system, preparatory to the study of Psychology, will receive special attention. Martin's Human Body is used as a text-book.

In Geology, the first twelve weeks will be devoted to structural and dynamical and the last eight weeks to historical Geology. Dana's Manual of Geology is used as a text-book.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

The course in Physics, in the Sophomore year, includes the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics and acoustics, the first term; and chemical physics, including heat, light, static and galvanic electricity, the second term. Atkinson's Ganot's Physics is used as a handbook. The course in the Senior year includes more advanced instruction in heat, light, sound and electricity, with laboratory practice.

The course in Chemistry in the Junior year includes theoretical and experimental chemistry, and the elements of synthetical chemistry, analytical chemistry (qualitative analysis), and crystallography. The instruction includes lectures and recitations (5 hours a week), and laboratory practice (5 hours a week). Students use the balance and apply the principles of stoichiometry from the first. Definite quantities of substances are used and the product of each reaction weighed or measured, and the *actual* quantities thereof compared with the theoretical. Reports of all work done are made out on blanks, provided for the use of students. Students use as a handbook, Roscoe's Chemistry, or Tidy's, or Eliot & Storer's.

MATHEMATICS.

The Freshman year, except six weeks at the close of the Spring term, is devoted to Geometry, (Olney's.) The completion of the subject in the same year secures the continuity which is quite necessary in the study of mathematics. While the logical demonstration of each theorem is required, the mathematical accuracy of each figure is also insisted upon. Practical applications of the principles are combined with daily work in class by means of problems in mensuration and original demonstrations of theorems outside of the regular routine of text-book work.

The last eight weeks of the Freshman year and the first term of the Sophomore year are devoted to Higher Algebra (Olney's University.) The method adopted in the solution of higher equations may be styled the graphic, since the solution is accompanied by the construction of the locus of the equation.

Algebraic charts, made by the professor in charge, illustrate this difficult subject. The plan of teaching Geometry before Higher Algebra has been used here for several years, and the results are entirely satisfactory. It is believed to be the true order for the study of these branches.

Olney's Trigonometry is studied during the winter term. Loomis's Surveying is used as a manual, but occupies a subordinate place as a means of instruction, the work in the class-room being based on the student's own surveys in the field. Lands are surveyed and plats made. Distances are first measured by the instrument and then the results are verified by chaining. The students thus acquire a practical familiarity with the operations of the surveyor. Analytical Geometry (Loomis's) is studied during the first half of the Junior year. Here, again, but more fully than in the Sophomore year, are the principles of geometrical construction discussed, especially as applied to the loci of conic sections. No discussion is carried on without the appropriate construction accurately executed. The subject is also illustrated by many practical problems. The same may be said of Astronomy (Loomis's) as presented in the first half of the Senior year, the work being practical and comprehensive, directing the student to more extensive private investigation. Students are taught the use of the telescope, and they make independent observations. The Calculus is hereafter to be taught the last half of the Junior year, instead of in the Senior year, as heretofore.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

The instruction in English includes Composition, Rhetoric, and English Literature. The course in Composition is designed to be practical, and it is made as comprehensive as the time devoted to the subject will permit. It so combines mechanical composition with composition proper that the one may not be dry nor the other too difficult. The subjects are sometimes selected and outlined by the instructor, and at other times the student makes choice of his subject and determines the method of its treatment. Special attention is given to letter writing.

The course in Rhetoric includes instruction in the leading principles of the art, a thorough drill in figures of speech, including the analysis of figurative writings, and a critical study of several works by standard authors.

The instruction in English Literature aims to interest and direct the student in the reading of the best works of one or more of the leading authors of each literary epoch. It is believed that the inspiring study of a few representative writers is much more valuable than the memorizing of a catalogue of authors with glances at specimens of their style. The course for the past year has included a critical study of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," selections from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and Byron's "Prophecy of Dante." The class exercises have included many carefully written essays on the lives and literary characteristics of distinguished authors. Smith's Manual is used as a text-book.

The instruction in History aims (1) to impart a knowledge of leading historical events, and (2) to cultivate a taste for historical reading. Special attention is given to the lives and characters of the prominent men of each epoch. Lectures are given on special subjects, and the pupils are required to write essays on various historical topics. The Department of History is fairly represented in the Library, and standard works will be added from time to time. Thalheimer's Manuals are used as text-books.

POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.

The instruction in Political Economy aims to train the student in probable reasoning and to guard him against hasty generalizations in those departments of the science where the facts are not well determined and known. Special attention is given to those subjects which more directly relate to agricultural and mechanical interests.

Andrews's Manual is used as the basis of the instruction on the Constitution and Government of the United States.

The instruction in Psychology (Porter's Intellectual Science) does not differ essentially from that given in other colleges. The aim is to give less attention to the speculative and historical phases of the science and more to the empirical and practical.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Instruction in Military Tactics is provided for by the law of Congress endowing this institution, and for several years such instruction has been given. The joining of the company is *voluntary*, but, when a student becomes a cadet, he is held to regular attendance and military discipline during the period of his enlistment, which shall be for the college year. For unexcused absence or misconduct, a cadet may, at the Captain's discretion, be suspended from the company or be reported to the Faculty for discipline. The company is supplied with the best breech-loading rifles, with complete accoutrements. Upton's Tactics is used as a text-book.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the Freshman Class must pass a satisfactory examination in the common branches, and also in Elementary Algebra, including quadratic equations, United States History, Physical Geography, and Physiology. An applicant's knowledge of the common branches must be sufficient to entitle him to a teacher's certificate of good grade; and his knowledge of the elements of Algebra should be thorough. Applicants who have completed their course of preparation in High Schools, which hold the certificate of the State Board of Education, will be admitted without examination. Applicants for admission to higher classes must pass an examination in the lower studies.

Applicants for admission to the College should be over sixteen years of age. Those possessing more than common physical health and strength, with high attainments in preparatory studies, may be admitted at an earlier age. Good character is a requisite.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Entrance examinations are held at the University in June and September of each year. In 1883 the first examination will be held June 5th and 6th, and the second, September 4th and 5th.

Applicants may appear at either examination; but, when practicable, it is best to apply for examination in June.

Arrangements have been made for holding entrance examinations in the several counties of the State, under the direction of County Superintendents. Applications for such an examination should be made to the President of the University, Lafayette, Indiana. On the receipt of one or more applications from any county, printed questions, with directions, will be sent to the County Superintendent, and the applicant or applicants may present themselves at the first regular county examination for teachers. The written answers will be forwarded to the University, where they will be read and marked, and a certificate of admission forwarded to each applicant who has passed the examination. The first county examination of applicants for admission to the University in September next, will be held in the several counties, *in connection with the regular examination of teachers, the last Saturday of July.* Application for examination at this time should be made as early as July 10th.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) will be conferred on students who complete any one of the four regular courses.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) will be conferred on persons holding the degree of B. S., who, having devoted at least three years to the study of advanced science, pass an examination on the same, and submit a thesis.

The degree of Analytical Chemist (A. C.) will be conferred on students who complete the special course in Chemistry, and the degree of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.) will be conferred on those who complete the special course in Mechanical Engineering.

A diploma will be granted to students who complete the course in any one of the Special Schools.

Candidates for a degree, or for a diploma, may present themselves at the annual examination, before commencement. Application should be made at least three months before the examination. A residence at the University is not required.

The price charged for a diploma is five dollars, the money to be paid to the Registrar before commencement week.

II. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The several departments of the University which provide special instruction for students who wish to pursue branches as *specialties*, are called *Special Schools*. The following Special Schools have been organized :

1. School of Agriculture and Horticulture.
2. School of Mechanics.
3. School of Industrial Art.
4. School of Chemistry.
5. School of Biology.
6. School of Mechanical Engineering.

The courses in Agriculture and Horticulture, Mechanics, Industrial Art, and Mechanical Engineering are the same as those included in the regular Agricultural, Mechanical, and Industrial Art courses in the College. Special students in the first two of these schools can take the courses prescribed for two years, in one year, if those in Agriculture have the requisite knowledge of Biology and Botany, and those in Mechanics the requisite knowledge of Geometry and Drawing. The courses in the schools of Chemistry and Biology are designed to supplement the instruction included in the regular college courses with more advanced and more special instruction.

The schools of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Industrial Art are all open to students who are qualified for admission to the Freshman Class. Students who desire to take a partial course not exceeding one year, and are prepared for the desired work, may, for special reasons, be admitted without passing the Freshman entrance examination.

The conditions of admission to the schools of Chemistry, Biology, and Mechanical Engineering are stated in each case in connection with the special course of study outlined below.

Graduates from other colleges, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Arts, will be admitted to any one of the Special Schools without examination.

The statements and schedules below are intended to give a general idea of the courses of instruction and practice in the Special Schools.

I. SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

This school is designed to meet the wants of students who do not wish to take the regular Agricultural course, but who desire to make a specialty of Agriculture and Horticulture. The course of study and practice includes that part of the regular course which is devoted specially to Agriculture and Horticulture, with the corresponding biological and physical sciences. The special course is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Lectures on stock—breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, 10 w.; stock breeding, 6 w.; biology.

Second Term.—Stock breeding, 6 w.; market and family gardening, 6 w.; botany; shopwork.

Third Term.—Botany; field work.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Farm crops, 10 w.; farm management, 6 w.; zoology; field work.

Second Term.—Farm management, 6 w.; fruit culture, 6 w.; zoology, 3 w.; physics, 9 w.; shopwork.

Third Term.—Fruit culture, 6 w.; forestry, 4 w.; physics; field work.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Landscape gardening, 8 w.; farm drainage, 8 w.; entomology, 12 w.; chemistry.

Second Term.—Veterinary hygiene; meteorology; chemistry.

Third Term.—Veterinary hygiene, 4 w.; principles of agricultural experiment, 6 w.; chemistry; field work.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Agricultural chemistry; principles of feeding and dairying, 10 w.; history of agriculture, 6 w.; physiology; field experiments.

Second Term.—History of agriculture, 4 w.; rural law, 6 w.; geology.

Third Term.—Rural law, 4 w.; field experiments, 6 w.; geology.

Students who have the requisite knowledge of science, can take two years of the course in one, and thus complete the special course in two years. Those who do not wish to take the entire course will be admitted to take a partial course.

The reading room of the University is furnished with such standard papers as the *Agricultural Gazette*, (London), *Gardener's Monthly*, *National Live Stock Journal*, *American Agriculturist*, and *Poultry World*, besides eight others equally as good, but less devoted to specialties.

The library contains bound volumes of several good journals for years past, and the following works of reference, with many others: Chauveau's *Anatomy (Comparative)*, Stonehenye on the Horse, Allen's *American Cattle*, *History of Short Horn Cattle*, Arnold's *American Dairying*, *The Ayrshire Cow*, Armsby's *Manual of Cattle Feeding*, French's *Farm Drainage*, Waring's *Elements of Agriculture*, Todd's *Young Farmer's Manual*, Ville's *Artificial Manures*, *American Jersey Herd Register*, Downing's *Fruit and Fruit Trees of America*, Warder's *Pomology*, Kemp's *Landscape Gardening*, Henderson's *Works on Gardening*, Barry's *Fruit Garden*, Warder's *Hedges and Evergreens*, several volumes of the *Royal Agricultural Society's Reports*, and those of the *Highland Society*, of Scotland.

III. SCHOOL OF MECHANICS.

The course of training is the same as that part of the regular Mechanical course, which is specially devoted to practical mechanics. It is made up of shop practice (two hours daily) and supplementary instruction (one hour daily), and is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

1. Bench work in wood, 10 weeks; machine work in wood, 4 weeks.
2. Drawing to scale from copies.
3. Lectures—Wood working tool and machines; general carpentry.

SECOND TERM.

1. Pattern making.
2. Drawing from sketches.
3. Recitations from Rose's "Pattern Makers' Assistant," as a text-book.

THIRD TERM.

1. Vise work in iron.
2. Shading and tinting.
3. Lectures—Hand tools for iron.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

1. Iron forging.
2. Model drawing.
3. Lectures on forging.

SECOND TERM.

1. Steel forging, 4 weeks; machine work, 8 weeks.
2. Constructive drawing.
3. Recitations from Rose's "Practical Machinist," as a text-book.

THIRD TERM.

1. Machine work.
2. Constructive drawing.
3. Lectures on the steam engine (elementary).

Students who have the requisite knowledge of geometry and drawing, can complete the above special course in one year.

The University library contains valuable reference books and journals, including Appleton's Dictionary of Applied Mechanics (2 vols.), Rankin's Mechanical Text-book, Rose's Practical Machinist, Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism, Hasson's Mechanic's Tool Book, Jellett's Theory of Friction, Joynion's Machine Gearing, Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables, and Data, Northcott's Lathes and Turning, Champion's Mechanical Engineering and Workshop Machinery, Van Buren's Strength of Parts of Steam Machinery, Van Nostrand's Steam Engine, Propellers, etc., and Clark's Practical Millwright; also the Scientific American, Scientific American Supplement, American Machinist, Blacksmith and Wheelwright, and about as many other works of like value.

III. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

The course of study is the same as that part of the regular Industrial Art course, which is specially devoted to industrial art. It is so arranged that students who are prepared to do the work can complete two years of the course in one year. Those who do not desire to take the entire course will be permitted to take a partial course, but special classes can not be formed.

The full Special Course is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Geometrical Drawing, Orthographic Projection and Isometric Projection.

Second Term.—Linear Perspective, parallel, angular and oblique.

Third Term.—Model and Object Drawing in outline from geometrical solids.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Drawing in light and shade in different mediums, crayon, sepia, etc.

Second Term.—Instruction in the theory and practice of color, harmony and contrast, etc.

Third Term.—Historical ornament and further practice in water-color painting.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Decorative Design, flat and sculptured.

Second Term.—Modeling in Clay, elementary work.

Third Term.—Modeling in Clay, more advanced.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Wood Carving in low relief.

Second Term.—Wood Carving more advanced, in high relief and in "the round."

Third Term.—Applied Decorative Design.

The principal books of reference are Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Drawing; Principles of Decorative Design, by Christopher Dresser; Dresser's Studies in Design; Redgrave's Manual of Design; Spofford's Art Decoration Applied to Furniture; Billing's Power of Form; Babbitt's Principles of Light and Color.

IV. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

This school is open to students who have completed the first two years of one of the regular College courses, or an equivalent. Students who are prepared for the work, may be permitted, for special reasons, to take a partial course without passing examination in Freshman and Sophomore studies. The course is as follows:

FIRST YEAR,

Same as in Junior year of the Scientific course.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Lectures on Qualitative Analysis, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

Second Term.—Lectures on Qualitative Analysis continued; soils, minerals and fertilizers; principals of Quantitative Analysis. Instruction, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

Third Term.—Processes of Quantitative Analysis continued; general review of principles of analysis. Instruction, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

THIRD YEAR.

The studies of this year are arranged in three divisions, and a student, especially a graduate, should be able to pursue successfully at least two of them. It is expected that students in the third years' course will give from six to eight hours a day to actual work in the laboratory, since it is only by constant practice that celerity and accuracy can be attained.

I. *Mineralogy.*—Descriptive and mathematical crystallography; drawing of crystal forms; use of goniometer; determinative mineralogy, to be taught in the Mineralogical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is provided with reflecting and common goniometers, a full set of crystal models in glass, with colored silk-thread axes, and a set of wooden crystal models to illustrate

modified forms. It is also provided with a respectable collection of minerals, suitable for illustration of physical properties and for use in chemical analysis.

II. *Metallurgy and Assaying*.—The course will include the assaying of lead, silver and copper ores, of coin, plate, etc., the analysis of iron and steel, and of iron and zinc ores, the methods of manufacture of wrought-iron, steel, etc.

Crucible assays and cupellations will be practiced with ores of lead, silver, gold and copper, but with coin and plate the volumetric assay will be chiefly employed. Instruction will also be given in electro-plating and the composition of alloys.

When practicable, excursions will be made to inspect furnaces in operation. Iron furnaces are accessible at Brazil and Knightsville, Bessemer steel works at Chicago, and zinc furnaces at La Salle, Illinois.

N. B. Students in Metallurgy and Assaying are required to take the course in Mineralogy.

III. *Organic Chemistry*.—Lectures, recitations and laboratory work. Special attention is given to the practical study of fermentation, properties and synthesis of alcohols, coal-tar products, etc. Ultimate and proximate organic analysis will occupy a large portion of the student's time. Special attention will be paid to sugar analysis and to the detection of adulterations in butter, milk, and other foods. This work will have special reference to technical applications.

The Chemical Laboratory has a well selected library, relating to all departments of the science. Among the journals taken are, The Chemical News, London; Chemisches Central Blatt, Leipzig, and the American Journal of Chemistry.

V. SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY.

Two courses are open to students, viz.: Botany and Zoology, and they will be permitted to select the branch to which they wish to give special attention.

I. BOTANY.

Candidates for admission must have completed the course in Botany in the Freshman year, or its equivalent. Students taking this course enter the regular class which elects Botany at the middle of the Sophomore year. The course is as follows:

- Histology, 12 weeks.
- Advanced Physiology, 7 weeks.
- Systematic Botany, 6 weeks.
- Organogeny and Embryology, 9 weeks.
- Cyptogamic Botany, 12 weeks.
- Preparation of Thesis, 10 weeks.

II. ZOOLOGY.

Candidates for admission must have completed the course in Zoology in the Sophomore year, or its equivalent. Students taking this course enter the class which elects Zoology at the middle of the Sophomore year. The course is as follows:

- Comparative Anatomy, 15 weeks.
- Systematic Zoology, 4 weeks.
- Histology, 15 weeks.
- Physiology, 12 weeks.
- Preparation of Thesis, 10 weeks.

VI. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

This school is open to students who have completed the first two years of the regular Mechanical course, or an equivalent.

The course is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

- Principles of mechanism, 12 w.; strength of material and construction, 18 w.; mill-work and machinery, 8 w.
- Descriptive geometry, 19 w.; stereotomy, 19 w.
- Analytics, 18 w.; calculus, 20 w.
- Chemistry, 38 w.

SECOND YEAR.

Mill-work and machinery, 10 w.; thermodynamics, 12 w.; prime movers, 16 w.

Analytical mechanics, 18 w.; practice, 20 w.

Astronomy, 18 w.; higher physics, 16 w.

N. B.—This course may be followed by a year's course in Civil Engineering proper, but the University will not be prepared to give this instruction before 1885.

III. THE ACADEMY.

The Academy has the two-fold object of preparing students for admission to the Freshman class, and of providing thorough instruction in the higher common-school branches, with elementary instruction in industrial branches for those who can not enter the college and take a more extended course. It thus fills the gap between the common country school and the college.

The Academy is in charge of first-class teachers, and is provided with commodious rooms and other appliances necessary for thorough and practical instruction. The students illustrate history and physical geography by maps, diagrams, charts, profiles, etc., and physiology and other branches by suitable designs. Much information is given by oral instruction, the use of the microscope and the scientific lantern, dissections, articulated skeletons, etc.

The courses of study are as follows:

PREPARATORY AND REVIEW COURSE—ONE YEAR.

First Term	Elementary Algebra	English Analysis	Physiology	Physical Geography.
Second Term	Elementary Algebra	English Composition	U. S. History	Physical Geography.
Third Term.	Arithmetic (Review*)	Eng. Grammar (Review)	U. S. History	Orthography.

Military Taeties, two drills a week.

* With special attention to Metric Measures and Mensuration.

NOTE.—The above course affords a review of the higher common-school branches, with Elementary Algebra and Physical Geography.

N. B.—Students *who do not intend to enter the College*, will be permitted to take, in addition to two or more of the branches in the above preparatory course, one or two of the following courses, provided they are prepared to begin the same in *September* with the intention of continuing *through the year*:

First Term.	Industrial Drawing	Elementary Mechanics	Agriculture	Penmanship.
Second Term.	Industrial Drawing	Elementary Mechanics	Agriculture	Book-Keeping.
Third Term.	Industrial Drawing	Elementary Mechanics	Horticulture	Book-Keeping.

NOTE.—The above courses in Industrial Drawing, Mechanics, and Agriculture, are the same as those in the Freshman year in the College.

The Text-books used in the Academy include White's Complete Arithmetic; Hutchinson's Physiology; Ridpath's United States History; Harvey's English Grammar; Schuyler's Complete Algebra; and Huston's Physical Geography.

Students who expect to attend the Academy but one or two terms, and those who, for other good reasons, may not wish to take the full course, will be permitted to pursue selected studies, provided they can recite in classes already organized. *Special classes can not be formed.*

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the Academy should be over fifteen years of age. They must pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Spelling and Writing. The examination must show a good knowledge of these elementary branches, as taught in the common schools.

Arrangements have been made for holding examinations for admission to the Academy in the several counties of the State, under the direction of County Superintendents. Applications for examination should be made to the President of the University, Lafayette, Indiana. For fuller directions, see page 34.

Applicants from graded schools in cities and towns are required to present a certificate of good standing in school, both in scholarship and deportment.

This Institution is not designed to be a reformatory, and applicants who are known to have bad habits, will not be admitted. When a student's habits and influence are found to be immoral, his connection with the Academy will be terminated.

ADVANTAGES.

Purdue University is located about one mile west of the city of Lafayette, and less than half a mile from the the village of Chauncey. The grounds are over one hundred feet above high-water mark in the Wabash river, and the buildings command a fine view of the city, valley, and surrounding country. Lafayette is situated at the intersection of four railroad lines, extending respectively from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Chicago, from Toledo to St. Louis, from Louisville, Ky., to Chicago, and from Sandusky, Ohio, to Bloomington, Ill. These roads give the University direct railroad connection with all parts of the State.

GROUNDS.

The campus and gardens contain twenty acres, bounded on the south and east by wide avenues bordered with walks and trees, and on the north and west by "wind-brakes" of pines and hemlocks. The grounds are laid out with convenient drives and walks, bordered with hedges and choice trees, and the lawns are ornamented with shrubbery and flowers.

BUILDINGS.

The main college building, "University Hall," has two fronts, each 136 feet in length, and is divided by two hall-ways into three sections. The central portion is five stories high, including the basement and mansard stories, and the two ends are each four stories high, with an attic. The ends of the two hall transepts are surmounted, three by a turret and one by a tower or belfry. The basement is stone and the upper stories brick, with stone trimmings. The building contains a chapel, or assembly

hall, 56 by 41 feet, with galleries on three sides; an academy hall, 56 by 41 feet; two society halls, each 51 by 29 feet; a library room, 41 by 27 feet; three cabinet rooms, each 41 by 27 feet; eight recitation rooms, each 29 by 25 feet; two well lighted basement rooms, each 29 by 25 feet; two smaller rooms for natural history purposes; and a suite of lunch and toilet rooms for ladies.

The other buildings in use are the Boarding House, the Young Men's Dormitory, the Laboratory, the Agricultural Hall, the Military Hall, the Boiler and Gas House, and the Pierce Conservatory.

The Boarding House contains a spacious dining room, a kitchen, laundry, etc., and rooms for family and servants; two suites of rooms for members of Faculty, and fourteen rooms for the occupancy of young ladies; and a complete suite of rooms for the School of Industrial Art, including a large lecture hall, four smaller rooms for shading, modeling in clay, office and library, etc., and two basement rooms for special work.

The Dormitory is four stories high. The second, third and fourth stories contain each eight suites of rooms, each suite consisting of a study room and two bed rooms with closets, and the first story contains four suites of rooms, each consisting of a study room and one bed room, and six rooms, each about the size of a study room. If each student is allowed a bed room, the Dormitory will accommodate about sixty students. The building is divided into two sections, and each section has a bath room on each floor.

The first story of the Laboratory contains the Chemical Laboratory, with a complete suite of rooms; the second story affords ample accommodations for the department of Physics, with a lecture room for School of Mechanics; and the basement contains a large mechanics' shop, two forge rooms, a lumber room, and a room for assaying, smelting, etc.

The "Agricultural Hall" is a new building, designed for use in connection with the experimental work of the University, and is an important addition to its working appliances in agriculture. The main part is 44 by 32 feet, and contains on the lower floor, a seed room, a tool room, a convenient office, where are kept the in-

door meteorological instruments, and a room for a museum of agricultural, horticultural, and forestry products. The second floor contains a finely lighted and conveniently arranged class room for the use of the Agricultural class, a room for work in Comparative Anatomy, and one for the person in charge of the building and the instruments. In the rear is a large store room, 56 by 24 feet, with drive-way, in which is located a pair of scales for the accurate weighing of the products of experimental plats. The remainder is divided into compartments for the storage of these products until threshed, and weighed again as grain, etc. The whole is plainly but substantially built, and is surmounted by a deck and balustrade, which, reached by a stairway, makes a good place for mounting the instruments exposed to wind and rain.

The Boiler and Gas house contains four large steam boilers for heating, and two retorts for the making of gas for lighting, the entire group of buildings. It also contains the engines which are used for pumping water and for supplying needed power for driving the machinery in the mechanics' shop.

The Military Hall contains a spacious drill-room, and smaller rooms for storing arms, etc.

The Green-house, built in 1879, is a neat structure, about fifty by twenty feet, with addition for boiler and fuel, and for potting purposes. It was built from a donation by M. L. Peirce, Esq., the Treasurer of the University, and is called the "Peirce Conservatory." A house for propagating purposes, 83 by 13 feet, has recently been added, and is already well filled.

The engineer's house, gas refinery and stable, are located on the west side of the grounds. The farm house, barn, granary, and other farm buildings are located on the one hundred acres situated south of the campus, on the opposite side of the street.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

The University has a good supply of chemical apparatus and a well equipped Laboratory. Each student is furnished with a full set of apparatus and the necessary chemicals for all his work and experiments, and he is held responsible for their proper use. He

is charged with actual breakage and damage. For illustrating the first principles of chemistry, a complete set of Hoffman's apparatus is provided. A fine lantern for projection, with electric light, is used to throw diagrams and formulas on the screen.

The physical apparatus has been selected with more special reference to experimental lectures, and is fullest in the departments of electricity and magneto-electricity. It includes a full set of telegraphic apparatus, two frictional electric machines, batteries of Leyden jars, etc. The celebrated Gramme machine furnishes an inexhaustible source of electricity for experimental and illuminating purposes. In the department of heat there is a Melloni's apparatus, with all its accessories, and in that of sound a Koenig's phonautograph, a sonometer, and a set of organ pipes.

Within the past two years important additions have been made to the apparatus and appliances of the Laboratory. A room has been specially fitted up for the analysis of fertilizers, and other work contemplated by the Legislature in creating the office of State Chemist. The apparatus added includes a large amount of glass, porcelain, and platinum ware, imported from Germany, and an improved polariscope, imported from Paris, the "Laurent grand modele" used in the French Customs, and in all official sugar work of the French government. The Purdue Laboratory affords to an industrious student good facilities for routine and original work.

CABINETS AND MUSEUM.

The Geological Cabinet embraces the following materials:

1. *Minerals*.—The collection of minerals has been largely increased by purchase and exchange during the past year. The ores of gold, silver, lead, and iron, with their associated minerals, are well represented.

2. *Fossils*.—Specimens illustrating the life of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. Among the rest a fine set of crinoids from the sub-carboniferous beds at Crawfordsville, and a number of beautifully preserved ferns from the coal measures of Indiana and Illinois, are to be noted.

3. *Archæology*.—An interesting collection of stone and flint implements of the prehistoric inhabitants of this country.

The Zoological Museum embraces the following collections:

1. *Marine Invertebrates*.—A series of 144 species, collected by the United States Fish Commission on the Atlantic coast, and presented by the Smithsonian Institution.

2. *Conchology*.—A large collection of land, marine and fluviatile shells, the latter chiefly of this vicinity, illustrating the form and growth of typical species of each group.

3. *Entomology*.—The "Scheuch Collection," consisting of 27 cases of Coleoptera, including seven thousand specimens and over two thousand species, collected chiefly in Southern Europe, elegantly mounted and correctly labeled, presented by Fred. Scheuch, Esq., of Lafayette, now United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain. Fourteen cases collected in this vicinity, mounted and named.

4. *Fishes*.—By the kindness of the Smithsonian Institution we have received sets of fishes collected on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, in all one hundred and eleven species.

5. *Reptiles and Amphibians*.—A collection of these two classes preserved in alcohol, mostly species of this locality.

6. *Ornithology*.—About two hundred mounted birds, mostly from Indiana, and nearly one hundred skins suitable for study.

7. *Skeletons*.—Articulated skeletons representing most of the orders of vertebrates.

The Botanical Collection consists of—

1. An herbarium of over 2,000 species, mounted and labeled. It is specially full in the sets of grasses and sedges of this State, and ferns of the United States, each being nearly complete. A private herbarium of 1,500 species is also accessible to students.

2. A set of 300 economic products of plants, presented by Dr. G. L. Goodale, Director of Botanic Gardens, Cambridge, Mass.

3. A set of the woods of the United States, collected and presented by the Forestry Department of the Census Bureau.

4. A set of native woods of this and adjoining counties, seeds, sections, and moist preparations.

The Peirce Conservatory furnishes an abundance of fresh material for illustration.

Additions. The chief addition to the cabinets in the past year has been the set of articulated skeletons, representing most of

the orders of vertebrates, purchased from Ward's Natural Science establishment. Col. John Levering has made extensive additions to his cabinet of minerals, and has also presented other valuable material.

Apparatus. The department of Natural History is supplied with both simple and compound microscopes, reagents and mounting materials. There are twenty-two dissecting microscopes, eighteen of Bausch and Lomb's "Compact" dissecting microscopes, with two single lenses ($\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and four of Beck's dissectors. There are seventeen compound microscopes. One is Beck's "Large Best" Monocular, with a battery of objectives from 3 inch to $\frac{1}{20}$, and a full set of accessories; the remainder are Beck's New Economic stands, furnished with two eye-pieces, 2 inch and $\frac{2}{3}$ inch, and two objectives $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$.

For projections there is a first-class lantern, furnished with a large assortment of slides illustrating human and plant anatomy. This is convertible in a few moments into a projecting microscope by means of which the image of any transparent microscopic preparation can be thrown on the screen. Light is furnished by the Brush Automatic Electric lamp.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

This department is supplied with (1) flat copies for outline drawing; (2) flat copies in light and shade for crayon work; (3) colored copies for water color painting; (4) flat copies for carpentry, architectural, and machine drawing; (5) charts to illustrate the botanical analysis of plants for purposes of design; (6) charts to illustrate analysis of historical ornament; (7) charts to illustrate harmony and contrast of color; (8) a great variety of geometrical solids, vases, and casts for model drawing; (9) samples of prints and other textile fabrics, wall paper, carpets, etc., to illustrate the application of design to manufactures; (10) appliances for modeling in clay; (11) a potter's wheel for turning pottery; (12) a kiln for burning small clay models and pieces of pottery; (13) an excellent selection of casts from ancient and modern sculpture, including busts of the Venus de

Milo, Apollo de Belvidere, Diana, Psyche, Paris, Ajax, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and medium sized statues of Minerva, Psyche, Flora, and M. Angelo's Moses, etc. The Library also contains a number of very valuable books of reference and journals for the use of art students.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The means of illustration and practice in this department include the farm, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, the experimental ground of ten acres, with the Agricultural Hall previously mentioned, the Peirce Conservatory, with its large propagating house, recently added, the campus, orchard, and nursery.

The experimental grounds contain a large number of varieties of grapes and small fruits, grains and grasses, for study and comparison; while the Agricultural Hall is made the meteorological station where instruments and records are kept, and where the taking of regular tri-daily observations familiarizes the students with the signal service work as carried on at regular stations. The Conservatory is well filled with choice plants, illustrating many families, and all the processes in floriculture are here carried on. The campus, nursery and orchard furnish ample means for observation and training in horticulture in other directions.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

The tools and machines of the Mechanical Department have been selected with reference to the special work for which they are to be used, and all are of superior quality. When duplicates are provided, different makers are represented. This increases the variety and the opportunities for study.

The shops are provided with the following appliances:

1. For bench work in wood, there are nine wood working benches with complete sets of carpenter tools for each.
2. For machine work in wood, there are five wood turning lathes, one double circular saw, one scroll saw, and one sorrento saw.

3. For vise work in iron, there are eight vises, with chisels, squares, calipers, etc., for each.

4. For forging, there are five forges, four of which are furnished with air blast by power, and an ample supply of hand and sledging tools.

5. For machine work in iron, there are three machine lathes, one speed lathe for centering and finishing, one machine planer, with chuck and centers, one vertical drill, and a double emery grinder. There is also a supply of lathe chucks, drills, reamers, gauges, scales, etc.

The shops are fitted with cases for tools and for the reception of work. Additional tools are continually being added.

MATHEMATICS.

The department of Mathematics is furnished with a celestial globe twenty inches in diameter, and a terrestrial one of the same dimensions. An excellent engineer's level and an instrument combining in one a surveyor's compass, a transit and a theodolite, equip the surveying classes. The department is also supplied with a fine telescope, (made by Alvan Clark & Sons, Cambridge, Massachusetts), with an aperture of four and a half inches, and focal distance of six feet. This instrument shows the satellites of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn, and dissolves many of the double stars and the principal nebulae.

THE ACADEMY.

The University Academy is fully supplied with reference books, charts, maps, microscopes, etc. Among these are included a Universal Biographical Dictionary, a Universal Gazetteer, two of Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries (latest edition), Gould Brown's Grammar of English Grammars, Zell's Encyclopedia, Johnson's Encyclopedia (8 volumes), and Gray's Anatomy, all kept upon a reference table, to which the students are free to go at any time. There have been added to its apparatus complete sets of Guyot's largest physical maps, and Cutter's largest charts

of human and comparative anatomy. To the library, for its use, there has been added a complete set (4 volumes) of Bryant's History of the United States, Draper's Civil War in America (3 volumes), Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac (2 volumes), Cooper's History of the Navy, Memoirs of Franklin (2 volumes), and Frothingham's Rise of the Republic of the United States. The other departments of the University and the library furnish abundant means for practical illustration in every line of study pursued in this department.

LIBRARY.

The Library occupies a commodious and well-lighted room, appropriately fitted and furnished. It contains a valuable collection of books of reference in each department, and a goodly number of miscellaneous works, many of standard value. The number of volumes in the Library January 1, 1883, exclusive of pamphlets and unbound works, was 2,730, an increase for the year of 404 volumes, which includes about twenty volumes of public documents, donated by the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth, M. C., of Lafayette.

The reading room is supplied with the following journals and periodicals, viz.: Nature, Chemical News, Chemisches Central-Blatt, Science, American Monthly Microscopical Journal, American Bee Journal, Trimen's Journal of Botany, Botanical Gazette, American Journal of Science, American Naturalist, Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, Gardener's Monthly, Country Gentlemen, American Agriculturist, National Live Stock Journal, Agricultural Gazette, Indiana Farmer, American Cultivator, Kentucky Live Stock Record, Scientific American and Supplement, Poultry World, Art Amateur, Art Interchange, Magazine of Art, American Machinist, The Blacksmith and Wheelwright, The Western Manufacturer, Ueber Land und Meer, Popular Science Monthly, Cassell's Family Magazine, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, The Century, Atlantic Monthly, Littell's Living Age, North American Review, Contemporary Review, The Athenæum, The Nation, London Weekly Times, The Watchman, New England Journal of Education, Indiana School Journal, and several daily papers.

SOCIETIES.

Four literary societies are open to students—the Irving, the Philalethean, the Carlyle, and the Periclean, the first and third for young men, the second for young women, and the fourth for Academy students. The exercises consist principally of essays, declamations, debates, and orations, and are an efficient means of improvement in writing and speaking. The college societies have commodious halls, neatly carpeted and furnished.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized by the students in 1880. It has held regular meetings, and has conducted bible classes each Sabbath afternoon.

EXPENSES, BOARDING, ETC.

EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred in attending Purdue University are very low. It is believed that few institutions afford equal advantages, at as low a cost.

The charges for the year 1883-84 will be as follows:

Entrance fee in College, per year	\$5 00
Entrance fee in Academy, per term, \$2.00; per year	5 00
Incidental fee in all departments, per term	3 00
Chemicals and gas for general course in Chemistry, per term	5 00
Matriculation fee in Special Schools	10 00
Chemicals and gas for special course in Chemistry, per term	5 00
Table board per week not exceeding*	3 00
Room-rent, heat and light, per week.	50
Washing, per dozen, not exceeding*	75

From the above it is seen that a student's expenses for thirty-eight weeks in the College or Academy will be as follows:

Entrance and incidental fees	\$14 00
Table board (at \$3.00 per week)	114 00
Room, heat, and light.	19 00
Washing, about	12 00

Total for the year, about. \$159 00

All bills must be paid *in advance*, entrance and incidental fees at the beginning of the term or year, and room-rent at the beginning of each term. A pro rata part of all fees paid in advance will be refunded to students who are withdrawn on account of sickness.

*The Boarding House and Laundry are kept by Mrs. G. Stockton, to whom all bills are paid.

Students taking a course in Chemistry are required to deposit with the Registrar five dollars a term in advance as a breakage fund. The money that is not used will be refunded at the close of the term.

YOUNG MEN'S DORMITORY.

The young men occupying rooms in the Dormitory are required to keep them in good order and to observe all other rules governing their occupancy. A failure to observe such rules, or other disorderly conduct, forfeits a student's right to a room. No firearms are allowed to be kept in the rooms. The occupants of rooms are held responsible for all injury to the same or to furniture and fixtures therein, and all gas burned after ten o'clock is charged extra. As a condition of occupying a room, a student must deposit with the Registrar five dollars, as a fund to pay for breakage, extra gas, and other fines. When he withdraws from the Dormitory, or at the close of the year, so much of this money as is not required to pay charges will be refunded. Members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and of the Academy, are not allowed to visit the city of Lafayette in the evening, except by permission.

Each suite of rooms in the Dormitory is furnished with bedsteads, washstands and sets, and tables and chairs. Mattresses and bedding, towels, soap, mirrors, brooms, etc., are furnished by students. Young men occupying rooms may procure table-board at the Boarding House, or elsewhere, as they may prefer, but self-boarding in the Dormitory is not allowed. Boarders will not be received at the Boarding House for less than a term, but permission to leave will be granted by the President, if the board is not satisfactory.

THE LADIES' HALL.

The young ladies occupying rooms in the Ladies' Hall, are required to keep them in good order and to observe all rules governing their occupancy. Gas consumed after ten o'clock, and the cleaning of rooms while occupied, will be charged extra.

The rooms are neatly carpeted, and are furnished with bedsteads and mattresses, washstands and sets, tables and chairs. The occupants furnish bedding, towels, mirrors, etc. The young ladies who occupy rooms are under the personal supervision of a lady member of the faculty. Only twenty young ladies can be accommodated with rooms.

PRIVATE BOARD.

Students who may not wish to board in the University can obtain board in private families in Chauncey at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for self-boarding, or for club-boarding, can also be secured in Chauncey, and the cost of board, not including room, may thus be reduced to \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. A good sidewalk extends from the University to the village.

STUDENTS APPOINTED BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A law passed March 12, 1877, gives the Board of Commissioners of each county of Indiana the authority to appoint two students, residents of the county, to Purdue University, and the students thus appointed are exempt from the payment of entrance and incidental fees, and the regular charges for room, heat and light. The reduction thus provided for amounts to \$33 a year, or about one-fifth of all necessary expenses of a student. Sixty-eight of the students in attendance the present year were appointed. The students appointed must reside in the county in which the appointment is made. For law see page 72.

WORK.

The farm is cultivated with improved implements, and hence there is but little work which can be done by students. The teams must be handled and cared for by regular hands. About the only assistance which students can render is in harvesting the fall crops and in the care of stock; and this work, as well as that needed on the University grounds, in the nursery, orchard

and green-house, and in the experimental field, is chiefly done by *the students taking the Agricultural Course*. The amount of other work to be done by students is very limited, and no one should come to the University depending upon work, if he has not made a successful application for it. Students taking the Mechanical Course have an opportunity to do extra work.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for admission to any department of the University should be made to the President, and prior to the opening of a year or term, when this is practicable. In making application by letter, applicants are requested to give their age, the studies which they have pursued, and a general idea of their attainments. A catalogue will be sent to any address, on application, with directions. Address, President of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

FIRST TERM.

The first term, sixteen weeks, begins Thursday, September 6, 1883, and ends Friday, December 21, 1883.

SECOND TERM.

The second term, twelve weeks, begins Thursday, January 3, 1884, and ends Friday, March 21, 1884.

THIRD TERM.

The third term, ten weeks, begins Tuesday, April 1, 1884, and ends Thursday, June 5, 1884.

COMMENCEMENT THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of applicants for admission to the University (College and Academy) will be held June 4 and 5, and September 4 and 5, 1883. Entrance examinations will be held in the several counties of the State, under the direction of County Superintendents, *the last Saturday of July, 1883.*

EXHIBITIONS.

The annual entertainments of the Literary Societies are held the last week of the second term.

CALENDAR FOR 1883-84.

Session days are indicated by bold-face figures.

1883—JULY TO DECEMBER.

JULY.							AUGUST.							SEPTEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5		7				1	2	3	4							1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30						
OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3							1
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30	31					

1884—JANUARY TO JUNE.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5						1	2							1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30	31					
APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.						
	1	2	3	4	5						1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30					

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION REGULATIONS AND PLEDGE.

1. No society shall be organized by students except by the consent of the Faculty, and no student shall join or attend the meetings, or have any other active connection with any college or students' society, not authorized by the Faculty; and as a condition of graduation or honorable dismissal, students shall be required to sign a written statement that they have complied with this regulation.

2. The public exercises of all societies organized in connection with the University shall be subject in time, place, and character to the approval of the Faculty, and all rooms assigned for the use of societies shall be occupied subject to the Faculty's control.

3. Students who desire to be absent from any recitation or other exercise, are required to obtain leave of absence. Students absent without previous permission can only be excused by the President or by the Faculty, and they shall be permitted to recite but twice in any class before producing a written statement that their absence has been reported to the President. The absence of Academy students must be reported to and excused by the Principal before reciting. Students are not permitted to absent themselves from the University in term time without leave of absence.

4. Any student suspended by the Faculty may be required to leave the University and its immediate vicinity (including the village of Chauncey, if a non-resident,) within a specified time, and no suspended student is allowed, during his suspension, to visit any of the buildings of the University or to come upon the University grounds for any purpose, except by permission of the President or other officer having authority to grant such permission. Students who do not occupy rooms in the Dormitory, are forbidden to visit the same at any time except by permission.

5. The frequenting or visiting of saloons or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold, or the carrying of concealed weapons, is forbidden, and any student who violates this regulation may be suspended or expelled from the University. Smoking in or about the University buildings or on the grounds is forbidden.

6. As a condition of admission to the University or any department therein, or of re-entrance, students shall be required to subscribe to the

foregoing regulations, and all other regulations of the University relating to the obligations and duties of students, and promise a faithful compliance therewith during their connection with the University; that is, until dismissed or graduated. The pledge prescribed is as follows:

I hereby subscribe to the foregoing regulations and all other regulations of Purdue University which relate to the duties and obligations of students, and I promise on my honor a faithful compliance therewith during the University year ending June 30th next.

FACULTY.

1. The College Faculty is composed of the president and the professors and instructors who have charge of departments of the College or of Special Schools, and are regularly employed. The Academy Faculty is composed of the president, the principal of the Academy, and the associate lady instructor. The General Faculty is composed of the members of the College Faculty and of the Academy Faculty.

2. Students in the College and in the Special Schools are admitted, classified, and governed by the College Faculty, and students in the Academy by the Academy Faculty. In cases of discipline in which both college and academy students are involved, the General Faculty has jurisdiction.

3. Students who have not been regularly admitted by the Faculty or the President, shall not be received into any class or department of the University by any professor or instructor; and no professor or instructor shall use the rooms, appliances, or materials, belonging to the University, to give instruction to private students, except by permission of the Board of Trustees.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

1. Students shall be admitted to the college classes by vote of the College Faculty, and no student shall be admitted to any special school, or to any special or irregular course of study, except on presentation of an entrance certificate, signed by the President.

2. Students admitted to the College are not permitted to take an irregular or elective course in the Freshman or the Sophomore year, but they are required to pursue one of the four regular courses of study, viz.: the Agricultural course, or the Mechanical course, or the Industrial Art course, or the Science Schools. Applicants wishing to take a special course in one or two Special Schools will be admitted if they are prepared to do

the required work. Regular students are not permitted to take any special course in advance of their attainments in the regular course.

3. A student who is pursuing all, or all but one of the lines of study in any one of the prescribed courses for a given year, shall be classed as Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior, as the case may be. By a "line of study" in this regulation is meant science, or mathematics, or language, or English, or history, or industrial drawing, or agriculture and horticulture, or mechanics.

4. When a student is pursuing all the studies of his class in any prescribed course, he shall be considered as *regular*; but when he is behind his class in any study or studies to the extent in the aggregate of one-half year's work in a line of study, he shall be considered *irregular*; provided, that if a student, who is behind his class in any study, is in advance of it in other studies of the course, so that his advanced attainments are a full offset to his deficiencies, such student shall be considered regular.

5. A student's standing in any branch of study for a given term is determined by adding the results of the two examinations held and the average daily standing in recitations, and dividing the sum by three. An average standing of 70 to 100, thus determined, *passes* a student in any branch of study, and an average standing of less than 70 subjects the student to a condition. A student may be passed by the Faculty on an average standing of 60 to 70.

6. When a student is conditioned to such an extent that the removal of the conditions will, in the judgment of the Faculty, require one-fourth of his time for one year, such student shall be ranked as a member of the next lower class until such conditions are removed, and no student who has uncanceled conditions in Junior or Senior studies, is entitled to a degree.

7. A student who fails to reach a standard of 70, or more, at any examination, or is absent, shall not be entitled to a re-examination or an examination until the next succeeding examination of the class, and a student once re-examined shall not take another re-examination in the same year, except by permission of the Faculty. This regulation does not apply, during the last term, to Senior students who are candidates for a degree. Absence from any examination, without permission previously obtained, suspends a student until such suspension is terminated by the Faculty.

8. Students are classified in the Annual Register in accordance with their classification at the beginning of the year, or at the time of entrance if subsequently admitted; provided, that if conditions are met by students or their classification is changed by the Faculty prior to the third term, such classification shall be used in the Register.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

1. The Library shall be open to members of the Faculty, students and employes of the University for reading and study, at such hours as the Faculty may prescribe, and, in these hours, conversation or other conduct which may divert attention, or otherwise annoy, shall not be allowed.

2. Any one wishing any book or periodical (dictionaries excepted) must apply to the Librarian for it, and, before leaving the room, the same must be returned to the Librarian, if not regularly drawn.

3. Books not marked "Reference Book" may be drawn from the Library and retained one week, and then may be redrawn for another week, but no book can be kept by one person longer than two weeks.

4. If a book is not returned within the week for which it was drawn the holder shall be subject to a fine of ten cents; if not returned within two weeks from the time it was drawn, to a fine of twenty-five cents; if not returned within a month, to a fine equal to the price of the book; and if lost, to a fine of fifty per cent. more than the cost of replacing it.

5. Reference books, current periodicals and papers can not be taken from the Library room except by special permission of the Librarian, and then only from the closing of the Library to the first succeeding hour of opening.

6. A repeated violation of any of the foregoing regulations, or other rules, which may from time to time be prescribed, shall forfeit a student's right to the use of the Library for such time as may be designated.

7. It is the duty of the Librarian to enforce the above regulations.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Purdue University had its origin in the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which "donated public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The national grant was accepted by the State of Indiana, March 6, 1865, and a Board of Trustees, with the corporate name of "The Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College," was organized for the management of the trust funds. This Board consisted of Governor Morton (*ex-officio* President), Alfred Pollard, of Gibson, Smith Vawter, of Jennings, Henry Taylor, of Tippecanoe, and Lewis Burke, of Wayne. Prior to the first meeting of the Board, held October 20, 1865, Mr. Pollard removed from the State, and Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen, was elected his successor. John J. Hayden, of Marion, was elected Secretary of the Board, and James E. Reeves, of Wayne, Treasurer. Mr. Reeves resigned May 1, 1866, and was succeeded by E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis. The Board so constituted remained without a change in membership until March 7, 1870.

It was this Board that received the land scrip, amounting to 390,000 acres, and, April 9, 1867, sold it for \$212,238.50. By careful and wise management, this endowment fund has been increased to \$340,000, invested in a non-negotiable Indiana State bond, bearing five per cent interest, payable quarterly. This Board also located the University, as stated below.

The act of 1865 made no provision for the location or the organization of the College. Governor Morton's special message to the General Assembly was followed by a strong rivalry between several places desiring the College, and the general sessions of 1863, 1865, 1867 and 1869 failed to settle the location. At the special session in 1869, an act was passed, May 6, accepting a donation of \$150,000 by John Purdue, on specified conditions; a donation of one hundred acres of land, appurtenant to the institution, by citizens of Chauncey; a donation of \$50,000 by Tippecanoe county, and donations by the Trustees of the Battle Ground Institute, and by the Trustees of the Battle Ground Institute of the M. E. Church, both made on the condition that the College be located at Battle Ground. This act located the institution in Tippecanoe county, at such point as the Trustees might determine before January 1, 1870, gave it the name of

Purdue University, and provided for its organization and management. The location of the University was definitely fixed by the Trustees, December 22, 1869.

In March, 1870, the Board was partially reorganized. M. L. Peirce, of Lafayette, succeeded Mr. Jenkinson; Rev. Thomas Bowman, of Greencastle, Mr. Vawter; Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Crawfordsville, Mr. Lewis Burke (resigned); and John Purdue became a Trustee by the act of the Legislature. Mr. Peirce was elected both Secretary and Treasurer, succeeding Messrs. Hayden and Martindale (resigned). In November, 1870, Dr. Tuttle and Henry Taylor resigned, and were respectively succeeded by John R. Coffroth and John A. Stein, both of Lafayette. In January, 1871, Mr. Stein was elected Secretary of the Board, and, by subsequent re-elections, Mr. Pierce has been continued Treasurer and Mr. Stein, Secretary.

An act passed January 31, 1871, increased the number of Trustees to nine, including the Governor (*ex-officio* member and President of the Board), and provided that three of the Trustees should be members of the State Board of Agriculture, to be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the State Board. The three Trustees appointed under this law, were I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, John Sutherland, of Laporte, and L. A. Burke, of New Harmony. The Board was constituted as follows: Governor Baker, *ex-officio* President, John A. Stein, Secretary, Martin L. Peirce, Treasurer, John Purdue, John R. Coffroth, I. D. G. Nelson, Thomas Bowman, John Sutherland, and L. A. Burke. This Board, with the changes in its membership, hereafter noticed, purchased the present site of the University, planned and constructed the first buildings (the main building excepted), and made provisions for the opening of the institution.

Governor Hendricks succeeded Governor Baker in 1873. Dr. Bowman resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Judge H. P. Biddle, of Logansport, who resigned in November following, and was succeeded by Col. B. C. Shaw, of Indianapolis, who resigned in October, 1874. Mr. Nelson resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by Austin B. Claypool, of Connersville. Mr. Burke resigned in June, 1874, to accept the position of Farm Superintendent.

THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1872, the Board expected to open the University the following year, and Prof. Richard Owen, of the State University, at Bloomington, was elected President (August 13, 1872,) and Prof. John S. Hougham was appointed to a professorship. President Owen was to enter upon his duties upon receiving a three months' notice, but Professor Hougham entered at once into the service of the Board.

President Owen resigned March 10, 1874, and Supt. A. C. Shortridge, of Indianapolis, was elected his successor June 12, 1874. To comply

with the Act of Congress, which required the institution to be opened as early as July, 1874, Professor Hougham took charge of a class March 2, 1874, and gave instruction until June. The University was formally opened September 17, 1874, with the following Faculty: A. C. Shortridge, President; John S. Hougham, Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; W. B. Morgan, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering; John Hussey, Professor of Botany and Horticulture; H. W. Wiley, Professor of Chemistry, and Eli F. Brown, Professor of English Literature and Drawing.

The plan of organization adopted by the Board of Trustees was based on the theory of special education, and the instruction of the University was distributed among the following Special Schools: I. School of Natural Science, including (a) Physics and Industrial Mechanics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Natural History; II. School of Engineering, including (a) Civil Engineering, (b) Mining Engineering, (c) Architecture; III. School of Agriculture, including (a) Theoretical and Practical Agriculture, (b) Horticulture, (c) Veterinary Science; IV. School of Military Science. Detailed courses of study were adopted and announced in Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Physics, and Mechanical Engineering.

The University was conducted on this plan of special education for two years, but there seemed to be little demand for the special courses of instruction provided. The only special students received entered the School of Chemistry, and most of these were in preparatory branches in other studies. Nearly all the students entered the preparatory classes.

At the close of the first year Mrs. Sarah A. Oren was appointed Professor of Botany, and Professor Hussey was transferred to the added chair of Latin and Modern Languages.

An act passed by the Legislature March 9, 1875, provided for the reorganization of the Board of Trustees. It reduced the number of Trustees to six, two to be nominated by the State Board of Agriculture, one by the State Board of Horticulture, and three to be selected and appointed by the Governor. It also provided that the Secretary and Treasurer should not be members of the Board. The law took effect August 24, 1875, and the Board was reorganized August 31, 1875, as follows:

JOHN R. COFFROTH, President, appointed by the Governor.

MAHLON D. MANSON, appointed by the Governor.

REUBEN WELLS, appointed by the Governor.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, nominated by the State Board of Agriculture.

ROBERT P. HAYNES, nominated by the State Board of Agriculture.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF, nominated by the State Horticultural Society.

President Shortridge resigned November 5, 1875, to take effect December 31, 1875, and Professor Hougham became Acting President. E. E. White was elected President February 17, 1876, and entered on the duties of the office May 1, 1876.

REORGANIZATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in June, 1876, President White submitted the plan of organization on which the University has since been conducted. The plan was unanimously approved by the Board.

The University was divided into three departments—the College of General Science, Special Schools of Science and Industry, and the University Academy—as described above in the Register. The College was first organized with but one course of study, the Scientific Course, so arranged as to be a general preparation, not only for all industrial pursuits, but for the courses in the Special Schools.

In 1879 the College was made to embrace three courses—the Scientific Course, the Agricultural Course, and the Mechanical Course—and the Special School of Agriculture, with its “Experimental Station,” and the School of Mechanics, with its workshop, were put into successful operation. It required four years “to work out” the plan outlined in 1876, and described in preceding pages.

The Faculty, as reorganized in 1876, was constituted as follows: E. E. White, President and Professor of English Literature; H. W. Wiley, Professor of Chemistry and Physics; John Hussey, Professor of the Natural History Sciences; David G. Herron, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering; Edward P. Morris, Instructor in Latin and History; Walter L. Dean, Instructor in Industrial Art; R. F. H. Weyher, Instructor in German; George R. Chase, Principal of the Academy, and Sarah A. Oren, Assistant Principal of the Academy.

In 1877 Charles E. Lambert succeeded Professor Morris; Langdon S. Thompson succeeded Professor Dean, and Edward E. Smith succeeded Principal Chase. In 1878 Olivia T. Alderman succeeded Mrs. Oren, and in 1879 John A. Maxwell succeeded Professor Lambert. In 1879 Charles L. Ingersoll was appointed Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, and William F. M. Goss, Instructor in Mechanics. In September, 1880, Charles R. Barnes succeeded Professor Hussey, resigned, and Miss Edna D. Baker succeeded Mrs. Herron, *nee* Miss Alderman, resigned. In September, 1881, John A. Maxwell assumed the duties of the new chair of English and History; Miss Annie L. Peck entered upon her duties as Instructor in Latin; Guilford L. Spencer as Assistant Chemist; and in November Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, United States Army, as Instructor in Military Tactics. In July, 1882, Professor Ingersoll resigned the chair of Agriculture and Horticulture, and in August William C. Latta entered on his duties as Instructor in Agriculture and Horticulture and Farm Superintendent. In September Lieutenant Hamilton was appointed Instructor in Engineering and Military Tactics; Walter H. Peters, Assistant Chemist, and Jessie F. Thompson, Assistant Instructor in Industrial Art. Miss Eulora Miller was appointed Librarian in 1878, and reappointed in 1879; and in August, 1880, Moses C. Stevens was appointed Registrar and Librarian.

The following changes have occurred in the Board of Trustees since the reorganization in 1875: John R. Coffroth resigned December 21, 1877, and was succeeded by John C. Dobelbower, of Lafayette. Gen. M. D. Manson succeeded Mr. Coffroth as President of the Board. Gen. Manson resigned January 20, 1879, to enter on the duties of Auditor of State, and John S. Williams, of Lafayette, was appointed his successor. Mr. Sutherland succeeded General Manson as President of the Board, and in June, 1881, Joseph C. Ratliff succeeded Mr. Sutherland as President. In March, 1881, William H. Ragan, of Hendricks county, succeeded Mr. Sutherland, and Jacob Mutz, of Johnson county, succeeded Mr. Haynes. In April, 1881, Charles R. Peddle, of Vigo county, succeeded Mr. Wells, resigned, and in September, 1881, Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, succeeded Mr. Dobelbower. In March, 1883, Samuel Hargrove, of Pike county, succeeded Mr. Mutz, resigned.

The act of 1865 provided that if Mr. Purdue should cease to be a member of the Board, he should be continued as an Advisory Trustee during his lifetime. His trusteeship expired in 1875, and he then served the University as Advisory Trustee until his death, which occurred September 12, 1876.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

In 1873 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000 to Purdue University for the erection of a college building, the purchase of apparatus, the improvement of grounds, and other purposes—\$30,000 to be paid June 1, 1873, and \$30,000 June 1, 1874.

In 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for physical, mechanical, chemical and engineering apparatus; \$4,000 for farm-house and barn; \$4,000 for stock, agricultural implements, farming utensils, etc.; and \$2,000 for library, etc. One-half of each appropriation was paid in 1875 and one-half in 1876.

In 1877 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for payment of indebtedness incurred in 1876; \$4,500 for allowances to trustees and officers (\$1,500 in 1877, \$1,500 in 1878, and \$1,500 in 1879); \$5,000 for apparatus, machinery, cabinets and fixtures; \$2,000 for books and periodicals; and \$3,000 for stock, experiments in agriculture, and improvement of grounds. One-half of each of the last three appropriations was paid in 1877 and one-half in 1878.

In 1879 \$4,000 was appropriated for current expenses; \$4,000 for machinery and improvements, and for School of Agriculture, including agricultural experiments, and \$1,000 for library—one-half of each appropriation to be paid in 1879 and one-half in 1880.

In 1881 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1881, and \$20,000 for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1882, each appropriation to be expended for University purposes, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

STUDENTS' LAW.

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of students to Purdue University by the Board of Commissioners of each county, and to provide for the admittance of such scholars, and defining their privileges therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the Board of Commissioners of each county in this State may appoint, in such manner as they may choose, two students or scholars* to Purdue University, who shall be entitled to enter, remain and receive instruction in the same, upon the same conditions, qualifications and regulations prescribed for other applicants for admission to, or scholars in said University: *Provided, however,* That every student admitted to said University by appointment by virtue of this act, shall in no wise be chargeable for room, light, heat, water, tuition, janitor or matriculation fees, and said students shall be entitled in the order of admittance to any room in the University, then vacant and designed for the habitation or occupancy of a student, and such student so admitted, shall have prior right to any such room, subject to the rules of the University, over any student not appointed and admitted as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That no more than two students at the same time, from any county, shall be entitled to admittance to said University under provisions of this act; but the Board of Commissioners of each county may, from time to time, appoint as aforesaid to any vacancy in their appointments.

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1877.

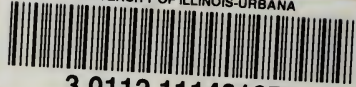
J. D. WILLIAMS, *Governor.*

* The Attorney General of the State has decided that the persons appointed must be residents of the county in which the appointment is made.

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